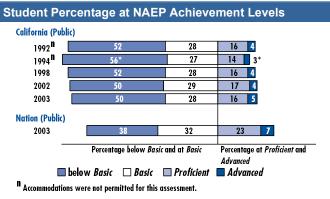
eading 2003

Snapshot Report

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses reading in two contexts described in the NAEP framework: reading for literary experience and to gain information. The NAEP reading scale ranges from 0 to 500.

Overall Reading Results for California

- In 2003, the average scale score for fourth-grade students in California was 206. This was not found to be significantly different¹ from the average score in 2002 (206), and was not found to be significantly different from the average score in 1992 (202).
- California's average score (206) in 2003 was lower than that of the nation's public schools (216).
- Of the 53 states and jurisdictions² that participated in the 2003 fourth-grade assessment, students' average scale scores in California were higher than those in 1 jurisdiction, not significantly different from those in 7 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 44 jurisdictions.
- The percentage of students in California who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 21 percent in 2003. This percentage was not found to be significantly different from 2002 (21 percent), and was not found to be significantly different from 1992 (19 percent).



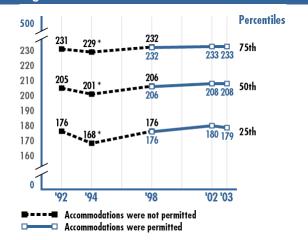
NOTE: The NAEP reading scale ranges from 0 to 500, with the achievement levels corresponding to the following points: Below Basic, 207 or lower; Basic, 208-237; Proficient, 238-267; Advanced, 268 or above.

Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in California						
	Percentage	Average	Percentage of students at			
Reporting groups	of students	Score	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Male	50 ↓	202	54	28	14	4
Female	50 ↑	209	47	29	18	6
White	34	224	31	34	26	9
Black	8	193	63	26	9	1
Hispanic	47	191	67	24	8	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	224	32	32	25	12
American Indian/Alaska Native	#					
Free/reduced-price school lunch						
Eligible	50	191	67	24	9	1
Not eligible	46	222	33	33	25	9

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2003, male students in California had an average score that was lower than that of female students (7 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1992 (9 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Black students (31 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1992 (36 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Hispanic students (33 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1992 (37 points).
- In 2003, students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was higher than that of students who were eligible (31 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1998 (36 points).

Reading Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles



An examination of scores at different percentiles on the 0-500 NAEP reading scale at each grade indicates how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels of the distribution performed.

- # The estimate rounds to zero
- -- Reporting standards not met; sample size insufficient to permit a reliable estimate.
- ↑ Significantly higher than, ↓ lower than 2002. * Significantly different from 2003.
- 1 Comparisons (higher/lower/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students in the NAEP samples and changes in sample sizes. NAEP sample sizes have increased since 2002 compared to previous years, resulting in smaller detectable differences than in previous assessments.
- ² "Jurisdictions" includes participating states and other jurisdictions (such as the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Dependents Schools). NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for Free/reduced-price lunch is not displayed. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

Visit http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/ for additional results and detailed information. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992, 1994, 1998, 2002, and 2003 Reading Assessments.